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Perspective

STATINTL

General Maxwell Taylor, now heading the probe into the Cuban invasion, is regarded as the President's likeliest choice to succeed Allen Dulles as director of Central Intelligence. The latter, now 68, had been planning to end his Federal career shortly with the agency's move to the huge new office building in Virginia.

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The French uprising was a source of new grief for the CIA. Agency officials maintained they gave warning that the action by the generals was imminent but White House and State Department officials have been firm in insisting they had no Intelligence notice of the event. The CIA's firm rule against comment on public reports was pierced by the anguished surprise of its officials when a report circulated in Paris that the CIA had prompted the generals to revolt. This report evoked a public denial.

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U. S. troops would very probably have gone to the aid of the Cuban exiles if they had succeeded in establishing a beachhead and maintaining it long enough for the provisional government to move ashore and be recognized by the U. S. This was the original plan of the Eisenhower Administration and the Kennedy officials expected to follow it.

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One of the best informed senators on foreign relations, John Sparkman of Alabama, went considerably farther than the press to protect the U. S. role in the invasion of Cuba. In a broadcast taped on the second day of the landings on April 18, he declared, "As a matter of fact, we're not supplying the rebels. Now that can just be written down." The tapes of the broadcast were mailed to Alabama stations for use on April 23, two days after the press had proclaimed the involvement of the CIA.

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